

Don't You Like This Town?

You live here. Your business interests are here. Your home is here.

You are reading a Mail Order Catalogue. That is because you are not spending your money in this town. You are spending it with strangers in a big city. That city has no use for this town except to get your money.

This town has use for your money. If spent here, your money will help to build up the town. It will help to build up your own business.



In the long run more of your money will come back to you if you spend it at home than if you send it to Chicago or some other large city. You spend a dollar with Smith, up the street. Smith spends it with Brown, around the corner. Brown is just as likely to spend it with you as with anybody else. Did you ever think of that?

All of us have to spend money. There is an art in spending it where it will do the most good. If spent so that it will circulate around this town and community, it will help this town and community. You belong to this town and community. Therefore it will help you. Isn't that good logic?

Suppose you think it over next time you pick up the Mail Order Catalogue.

WHEN FERTILIZERS SHOULD BE APPLIED.

As a general rule, which has but few exceptions, the greater part of the fertilizer should be applied to the soil before planting the crop. It is intended to benefit the seed, and is not only in accord with the theory of fertilization, but is abundantly sustained in actual practice, as shown by carefully conducted field experiments instituted for the express purpose of ascertaining the best method.

R. J. Redding, Director Georgia Experiment Station, Department of Agriculture, in Virginia-Carolina Fertilizer Almanac. The theory underlying the rule is the fact that most of the ingredients composing a commercial fertilizer are not immediately soluble and available, but must undergo certain chemical changes in the soil before the plant can take up the proper condition to be taken up by the roots of the plants. This is particularly true in regard to salts of potash, and in less degree to acid phosphate. It is a fact also, that some forms of potash, notably kainit, cause chemical changes in the condition of the plant food already present in a soil, whereby the soluble and non-available plant food is made ready in the soil, becomes available.

The organic substances which are largely used in the making up of commercial fertilizers for the purpose of supplying nitrogen to the plants—such as cotton seed meal, dried blood, fish scrap, tankage, etc.—require time in which to undergo chemical decomposition and such change of form as will enable the roots to appropriate the nitrogen. Even sulfate of ammonia, a highly soluble chemical salt, which some farmers consider the composition of a fertilizer in a very limited amount, must undergo a complete chemical decomposition in the soil before the plants can make any use of the nitrogen which it contains in the form of ammonia sulphate. This must be converted into nitrate, or plants of time.

Nitrate of ammonia is a highly soluble fertilizer salt that is immediately available, producing a very prompt effect when applied to a growing crop (and it should be applied to some other crop before). Acid phosphate and potash may be applied to the soil and bedded on from two to six weeks before planting time. It is claimed by some experts that potash salts may be applied with better results even several months before planting. A more practical and convenient rule, however, is to apply a complete fertilizer from one to three weeks before planting the crop, when the latter is a corn, cotton, tobacco, or other summer-growing crop, always taking care to mix the fertilizer thoroughly with the soil of the open bedding furrow in which it shall be applied and then "listing" or churning two furrows on it.

Experiments on the farm of the Georgia Experiment Station, projected for the purpose of comparing on the one hand the effectiveness of a complete fertilizer applied two weeks before planting, and, on the other hand, the effectiveness of the same quantity of the same fertilizer applied in the furrows with the seed, were followed by the picking of the cotton, resulting in the cotton seeds planted on the plots in which the fertilizer had been applied and bedded on two weeks before, came up quicker and gave a more uniform stand of more vigorous plants than resulted on the plots in which

the fertilizer was applied in the furrow with the seeds. While this result was not contemplated, it was quickly explained by the fact that the fertilizer that had been in the ground two weeks had under gone the chemical changes already alluded to, and its plant food was ready for the immediate wants of the young plants. This result suggests that it may be expedient, in any case, to apply a moderate quantity—say 20 to 25 pounds—of nitrate of soda in the same furrow with the cotton or corn seeds, which may be done with perfect safety with cotton seed, and without danger to corn if not placed in immediate contact with the seed.

APPLYING FERTILIZER AT THE TIME OF PLANTING. This may be understood to mean either applying the fertilizer, bedding on it, or immediately planting the seed; or it may refer to the practice of putting the fertilizer in the furrow with the seed. The latter case, there is always a man's best chance of the coming growing season may be unusually dry, in which event the fertilizer, being so lightly covered, may not be dissolved and properly distributed through the soil. It may also follow that the fertilizer being so concentrated—en masse, as it were—around the tender rootlets of the young plants that the latter may be injured, or "burned," a not inconsiderable danger. The plan is not advisable except when a very light application is to be made per acre. This caution is especially applicable to seeds that are planted in very shallow furrows and but lightly covered, such as cotton, and it is generally safer to take some soil, or better, deposit the fertilizer in one furrow and plant the seed in a furrow immediately beside, or, vice versa, plant the seeds first in the furrow and then the fertilizer in a furrow close beside it. But the preferred plan is to bed the fertilizer, and then plant the seeds, after harrowing down the beds.

I have often applied 50 to 100 pounds of a "complete" fertilizer per acre in a furrow with the cotton seeds; but it was "away back" in the late sixties and early seventies when fertilizers sold at \$100 a ton, and very light applications were supposed to be in the interest of a wide economy. We did not know much about fertilizers in those days, and were often "burnt" for much greater quantities. That time has passed and gone, and up-to-date farmers have found that 50 to 100 pounds of fertilizer per acre of properly balanced high-grade fertilizer, each acre of cotton is not dangerous, excessive, but simply liberal and judicious. Indeed, it is a question of simple arithmetic. If 50 pounds per acre are profitable, and it costs no more to have cultivate an acre with 500 pounds of applied fertilizer, then why not increase the amount invested in fertilizers, and of thought and advice, reduce the area and the labor account?

Now, the well-informed farmer only wishes to know if the fertilizer be properly balanced for the crop he wishes to grow, and is sold at a fair price, and he invests liberally, just as he would do in buying anything at such a price that he may sell at a profit of from 25 to 50 per centum and upward. A high-grade, honest fertilizer will meet this requirement. There is another justification for the practice of applying fertilizers at the time of planting. When the farmer has failed to put in his order at the proper time. He may then, according to the proverb, "better late than not at all," put the fertilizer with the seed, or at the time of planting.

where weeder and cultivators can be used just right. By this system we grew 2 70 pounds long seed cotton on our best plot last year, and averaged 1340 pounds seed cotton on the crop, averaging less than three pounds seed cotton to one of lint.

GINNING.

Pick out when good and dry and as clean as possible (long cotton is a little harder to pick) and store away in the seed for at least six days—longer is still better. This seasoning and waiting improves and increases both the quality and quantity of lint while the rush and the gin will be over and your gin will then not mind running his gin slower, and as the gin saves by this time are worn smooth you may look for a first-class sample of lint, free from cutting and naps.

When your crop is baled ready for market your profits are only half won out. It is true that it takes sweat, labor and a good chance of common horse sense to make a good crop, most any common fool can do that much by applying the right rules. But it takes these days a powerful combination of will power and business management coupled with cooperation among the growers of long staple cotton in the right way to save the profits for the growers. This is where the big thing comes in, the long cotton growing business is at present in the hands of organized business farmers, who by a sort of action have forced speculators out and got from five to six cents for their cotton.

Significant Coincidence.

Significant coincidence. A subsidy bill now before the House effectively nullifies the Harrison steamship subsidies provided for by the Orient and Pacific Steam Navigation Company from points on the coast of California to Japan, and steamships are now now running from San Francisco to Japan, and only need to call at the absolute ports of the Pacific for the traffic on land interests should be on the Pacific or ocean trade subsidies.

Pickens Circuit.

Following is the plan of the different hours of preaching at the various churches on the Pickens circuit: Pickens—Second Sunday, 11.15 a. m.; first, 7 p. m. Porter's Chapel—First Sunday 11 a. m. Bethel—Third Sunday, 11 a. m.; fourth, 11 a. m. Tator—Fourth Sunday, 3 p. m. Twelve Mile—Second Sunday, 3 p. m.; third, 3 p. m. D. D. J. NES, P. C.

NORTH PICKENS CIRCUIT.

Following is the plan of the different hours of preaching services on the North Pickens circuit: Friendship—First Sunday, 11 a. m. New Hope—First, 3 p. m. Mt. Bethel—Second, 11 a. m. Salem—Second, 3 p. m. Gap Hill—Third, 11 a. m. Fairview—Third, 3 p. m. McKinney's Chapel—Fourth, 11 a. m. S. P. McVerry, P. C.

First Sign of Spring.

Distant yet the violet, Bluebirds fear the storm, But the college baseball team Has begun to form. —N. V. Sun.

Stock Profits

can be greatly increased by giving special care to the health of every animal and fowl on the farm. Sick poultry, sheep, cattle, hogs, horses, etc., depend on their livers to keep them well.

Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine

keeps their livers working and therefore keeps them well. Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is a pure, natural, gentle, blood purifier, and acts by regulating the stomach, liver and bowels.

It prevents and cures Hog Cholera, Chicken Cholera, Colic, Distemper, Coughs, Colds, Constipation, Fever, Loss of Appetite, Wasting Away, and all the common stock diseases.

It is a perfect medicine for general farm use. Try it. Price 25c for a large can, at all druggists and dealers.

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NATURAL LEAF
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It is made of the very best leaf that we can buy on the very best leaf market in the world. To those who prefer a natural leaf tobacco we unhesitatingly say that after one trial of **TAYLOR'S NATURAL LEAF** you will use it exclusively in the future. Every merchant ought to sell it—if yours don't, insist on his getting it for you. **MERCHANTS—Write us for our special prices!**

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TOBACCO MFRS.
WINSTON, N. C.

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Yours for business,
GARRISON WYATT & COMPANY,
Easley, South Carolina

Lots for Sale Cheap!

We have a nice graded street running through our property (the Robinson Place) and we are now prepared to sell lots Cheap. This property lies close to the Graded School and Cotton Mill, and it is the cheapest property we know of around Pickens. Let everybody who is interested in the education of their children come at once and get first choice of these beautiful building lots.

Money invested here will Double itself in Twelve months
Pickens is going to be THE town of the up-country.

22 1/2 1-acre lots
1 4 3-5-acre lot
1 4-acre lot
1 2 1-5-acre lot
1 18-acre lot
1 26 1-7-acre lot

Money invested in this property now will double itself within twelve months.
Call on

J. D. HOLDER & CO.
PICKENS, S. C.

FOR SALE.
A RARE BARGAIN.

2 1/2 acre well improved farm for sale. In five miles of Pickens. Six acres river bottom; eight in branch bottom; 75 acres upland in high state of cultivation; 25 acres in pasture. About 100 of fine original forest well timbered. Good water and plenty of it. Good 10-room, 2-story dwelling, outbuildings and two tenant houses. The J. L. Stephens place. Is well worth 10,000—our price, 6,500. Titles good. Terms one-half cash and the balance in one year.

The Pickens Land Agency.
Lock Box, No. 2.
PICKENS, S. C.

Information.

South Carolina Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union.

LONG STAPLE COTTON.

About one year ago our Farmers' Union Bureau gathered in and rushed over a lot of different experiments among cotton growers in South Carolina on the subject of growing upland long staple cotton, which pointed out the following facts as a general conclusion:

Many farmers that planted Florence and other varieties of long cotton in narrow rows and close to the drill like the usually grown common cotton on thin or average lands, made failures. Sometimes not getting over half as much long cotton as they did short cotton on same land and same treatment.

Success in growing long cotton in upper half of South Carolina depends upon these important conditions of soil and system:

First—Deep plowed, rich soil

gives the best lint.

Second—In good lands, rows not less than five feet wide and not less than three feet in drill.

Third—If commercial manure is used, put in no ammoniated fertilizer (acid and potash only) when preparing the bed for the row.

Fourth—Apply nitrate of soda in every other middle row when cotton is nearly half grown and the other half nitrate soda in other middles when giving last plowing.

Fifth—No rule as to the amount of fertilizers necessary can be given here without knowing the character of the different lands. This can be judged best by those acquainted with each plot of land and crops previous to growing.

Sixth—Cultivation. Run weeder over rows every five or seven days if weather permits, until plants have three or four leaves, then thin out to stand using shallow running cultivators to a finish, never running more than twice to finish in each row, continuing cultivation until blooms appear.

Seventh—One clean hoeing at thinning time is all the hand hoeing we usually give cotton on lands

Is your baby thin, weak, fretful?

Make him a **Scott's Emulsion** baby.

Scott's Emulsion is Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites prepared so that it is easily digested by little folks.

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